

THU

THUMB-BAND. *n. f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.
Tie thumb-bands of hay round them. Mortimer.
TO THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.
THUMBSTAL. *n. f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.
THUMP. *n. f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.
 And blund'ring still with smarting rump,
 He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
 As made him reel. Hudibras, p. i.
 Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
 Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* rebound. Dryden.
 Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they
 Could beat each other into good manners. Addison.
 The watchman gave to great a *thump* at my door, that I
 Awaked at the knock. Tatler.
TO THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.
 Those bastard Britons whom our fathers
 Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd*. Shakspeare.
TO THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
 A stone
 Levell'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
 His manly paunch, with such a force
 As almost beat him off his horse. Hudibras, p. i.
THUMPER. *n. f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that
 thumps.
THUNDER. *n. f.* [Sunder, Sunor, Saxon; *dunder*, Swe-
 dith; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, Fr.]
 Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, mov-
 ing with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity,
 through the air, according to any determination, upwards
 from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a
 right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine
 tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with
 a loud noise or rattling. Muschenbroek.
 2. In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the
 noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes
 taken for both.
 I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
 Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. Shakspeare.
 No more, thou *thunder* mallet, flew
 Thy spite on mortal flies. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 The revenging gods
 'Gainst paricides all the *thunder* bend, Shakspeare.
 The *thunder*
 Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
 Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
 To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. Milton.
 3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
 So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
 On either side, that neither mail could hold
 Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. Spenser.
 Here will we face this storm of insolence,
 Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
 Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. Rowe.
TO THUNDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To make thunder.
 His nature is too noble for the world;
 He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
 Nor Jove for's power to *thunder*. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 2. To make a loud or terrible noise.
 So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty
 into the subjects hearts, he soon shewed no balencs of suspi-
 cion. Sidney, b. ii.
 His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
 And Hercules' two pillars standing near,
 Did make to quake and fear. Spenser.
 His dreadful voice no more
 Would *thunder* in my ears. Milton.
 Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
 Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. Pope.
TO THUNDER. *v. a.*
 1. To emit with noise and terrour.
 Oracles fevere,
 Were daily *thunder'd* in our general ear,
 That by his daughter's blood we must appease
 Diana's kindled wrath. Dryden.
 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.
 An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an
 ecclesiastical censure. Ayliffe.
THUNDERBOLT. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an ar-
 row.]
 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.
 If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should
 down. Shakspeare.
 Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so
 severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. K. Charles.
 My heart does beat,
 As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. Denham.
 Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
 The Scipio's worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? Dryden.

THU

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter
 Plusius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Au-
 relius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest
 confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. Addison.
 2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical.
 He feverely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excom-
 munication. Hooker, on Prebend.
THUNDERCLAP. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thun-
 der.
 The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
 One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
 Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
 That made all other fowls his thralls to be. Spenser.
 When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
 The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
 Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
 And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. Dryden.
 When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
 It took us unprepared, and out of guard. Dryden.
THUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thun-
 ders.
 How dare you, ghosts,
 Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
 Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? Shakspeare.
 Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
 Crete had't been the cradle of their god;
 On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
 And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. Waller.
 When the bold Typhoeus
 Fore'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
 The lesser gods that shar'd his prosperous state,
 All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate. Dryden.
THUNDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.
 Look in and see each blissful deity,
 How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. Milton.
THUNDERSHOWER. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain ac-
 companied with thunder.
 The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like
 a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible
 crack. Stillington.
 In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes con-
 trary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry wea-
 ther below directing the wind one way, and the cold above
 the clouds another. Deham's Physico-Theol.
THUNDERSTONE. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *stone*.] A stone fabulously
 supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.
 Fear no more the lightning flash,
 Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
TO THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or
 hurt with lightning.
 I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring, nay not
 able, to behold that power. Sidney.
 The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
 Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
 Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. Milton.
 With the voice divine
 Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
 Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
 With wonder. Milton's Par. Reg. l. i.
 'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus
 Lies stretch'd supine. Addison.
THURIFEROUS. *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.
THURIFICATION. *n. f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of
 fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.
 The several acts of worship which were required to be
 performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifica-
 tions*, deosculations, and oblations. Stillington.
THURSDAY. *n. f.* [*thorsday*, Danish; from *thor*. *Thor* was
 the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they wor-
 shipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the
 power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. Stil-
 lington's. The fifth day of the week.
THUS. *adv.* [thus, Saxon.]
 1. In this manner; in this wise.
 It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge.
 Hooker, l. v.
 The knight him calling, asked who he was,
 Who lifting up his head, him answered *thus*. Fa. Qu.
 I return'd with similar proof enough,
 With tokens *thus*, and *thus*. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 'To be *thus* is nothing;
 But to be safely *thus*. Shakspeare's Macbeth.
 I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* have I
 done. Job, vii. 23.
 That the principle that sets on work these organs, is no-
 thing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited,
 is false. Judge Hale.
 Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
 In terms becoming majesty to hear:
 I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
 Is insolent. Dryden's Den Siliogian
 Thus

THY

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. Dryden.
 All were attentive to the godlike man,
 When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. Dryden's En.
 2. To this degree; to this quantity.
 A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell
 your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath
 but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the
 other your own ministers. Milton.
 He said *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds.
 Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production
 and form. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he
 must pretend to know all things. Tillotson's Sermons.
 This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come
 up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. Wake.
TO THWACK. *v. a.* [Saxian, Saxon.] To strike with some-
 thing blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour.
 He shall not stay;
 We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. Shakspeare.
 Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had
 in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. Arbuthnot.
 These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find
 their jackets well *thwack'd*. Arbuthnot.
THWACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.
 But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*
 Twice bruise'd his head, and twice his back. Hudibras.
 They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neigh-
 bourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees,
 take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of
thwacks. Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 50.
THWART. *adj.* [Saxian, Saxon; *dewart*, Dutch.]
 1. Transverse; cross to something else.
 This elfe to several spheres thou must ascribe,
 Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. Milton.
 2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.
TO THWART. *v. a.*
 1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.
 Swift as a shooting star
 In Autumn *thwarts* the night. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.
 Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
 Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. Thomson.
 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.
 Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
 If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. Shakspeare.
 I suffer had been
 The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
 Ere they lack'd power to cross you. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 The understanding and will never disagreed; for the pro-
 posals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.
 South's Sermons.
 The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
 Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. Dryden.
 In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
 The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. Addison.
 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
 Or *thwart* the fymd of the gods in vain. Pope's Odyssey.
TO THWART. *v. n.* To be opposite.
 It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition
 shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal ora-
 cles. Locke.
THWARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with
 opposition.
THY. *pronoun.* [Saxian, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee;
 relating to thee.
 Whatever God did say,
 Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. Cowley.
 Thy example of the heav'nly lark,
 Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. Cowley.
 These are *thy* works, parent of good. Milton.
THYSELF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the
 verb.
 Come high or low,
 Thyself and office desfly show. Shakspeare, Macbeth.
 It must and shall be so; content thyself. Shakspeare.
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the
 nominative.
 These goods thyself can on thyself bestow. Dryden.
THYSE. *word.* *n. f.* A precious wood.
 The merchandize of gold and all *thyse* wood are departed
 from thee. Rev. xviii. 12.
THYME. *n. f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.
 The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf,
 whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the
 under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup
 arises the pistil, accompanied by four embryos, which after-
 ward become to many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which be-
 fore was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard
 ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. Miller.

TIC

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb Dryden.
 The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. Dryden.
TIA'RA. *n. f.* [*tiara*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the head;
 TIA'RA. } a diadem.
 His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tia'*
 Circled his head. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.
 This royal robe, and this *tia'* wore
 Old Priam, and this golden scepter bore
 In full assemblies. Dryden's En.
 A *tia'* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
 Her waste was circled with a zone of gold. Pope.
 Fairer the seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
 And better nice disclos'd, as better dress'd:
 A bright *tia'* round her forehead ty'd,
 To jutter bounds confin'd its rising pride. Prior.
TO TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.
 Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
 Honey of roses, whither wilt thou tie?
 Hath some fond lover *tied* thee to thy bane?
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a *tice*? Herbert.
TICK. *n. f.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally
 on which debts are scored.]
 1. Score; trust.
 If thou hast the heart to try't,
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
 And once more for that carcase vile
 Fight upon *tick*. Hudibras, p. i.
 When the money is got into hands that have bought all
 that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must
 go on *tick*, or barter for it. Locke.
 You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and
 butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a
tick at the market. Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. bu Bull.
 2. [Tique, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.
 Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I
 might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep,
 than such a valiant ignorance. Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.
TO TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To run on score.
 2. To trust; to score.
 The money went to the lawyer's; council went *tick*. Arb.
TICKEN. *n. f.* The same with *tick*. A sort of strong
 TICKEN. } linen for bedding. Bailey.
TICKET. *n. f.* [*ticket*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt
 upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim
 acknowledged.
 There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust,
 which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*,
 and the account of the clerk of his band. Spenser.
 In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched,
 and the rest are all blanks. Collier on Envy.
 Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
 Disdains all lots of *tickets* or codille. Pope.
TO TICKLE. *v. a.* [*titille*, Lat.]
 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.
 Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
 Can *tickle* where she wounds. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling*
 some parts of the body. Bacon.
 There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even
 while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him
 who pleases him against his will. Dryden.
 It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can
tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. Dryden.
 2. To please by slight gratifications.
 Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive
 of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's
 praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that
 which he that used to be his servant offered to give him. Sidney.
 Expectation *tickling* flittish spirits
 Sets all on hazard. Shakspeare.
 Such a nature
 Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow
 Which it treads on at noon. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 I cannot rule my spleen;
 My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. Dryden.
 Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
 To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. Dryden.
 A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the
 tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and
 perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such
 a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his
 palate with a glass of wine. Locke.
TO TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.
 He with secret joy therefore
 Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
 And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. Steevens.
 TICKLE.